PRODUCT OF Mr. TENNOOTT.

Or ALL AND ADDRESS.

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OR ALL

the security of order, the citizen pays only one dollar a month for as many months as he may choose, not exceeding twelve, with a pre-emptive right to continue his own lot. This nominal sum of one dollar a month is all that the bill proposes for him to pay; and while it will be sufficient to indemnify

All is his own that he has the industry to collect; and for these multiplied advantages, with the protection of law and the security of order, the citizen pays only one dollar a month for as many months as he may choose, not exceeding twelve, with a pre-emptive right to continue his own lot. This nominal sum of one dollar a month is all that the bill proposes for him to pay; and while it will be sufficient to indemnify the Government for all expenses, and to yield a respectable sum besides; it will be no burden on the miner. He will not feel it, but will pay it cheerfully in return for the advantages which the permit secures him. Under the system every industrious man—every one who has courage to persevere, to try in new places until fortune favors him—will feel assured that his fortune is in his own hands.

Por the more extended and regular operations by machinery, the dimensions of the parcel of mining ground fixed by this bill are two hundred and ten feet square, or about one are. In a mineral country, reputed to be of such extraordiany richness, these dimensions were considered abundantly large for the mine itself, and sufficiently so to affor room for temporary buildings in the beginning of operations. Herefate, when the mineral districts shall be better known and after, when the mineral districts shall be better known and after, when the mineral districts shall be better known and after, when the mineral districts shall be better known and solid feet. The buildings absolutely necessary for extensive works. In the mean time, it should be remembered that these veins will occur in tracts of ground rich in loose gold, and that all the advantages attending a permit to work a mine, of which the superficial content is about forty-four thousand feet, and thirty feet depth of which would be one million three hundred and twenty thousand solid feet. The dimensions of a lot of mining ground are therefore about fifty times greater than those of a placer jot. For the great advantages we propose better the dependent of

ple—that of giving to Labor and Industry a fair chance, and to save the mines from becoming a monopoly, either in the hands of the Government to make revenue, or in the hands of moneyed capitalists to amass princely fortunes.

I am glad to find that the Senate evinces no disposition to create sevenue by heavy taxes on the gold mines of our State, and that the liberal principles of this bill, from the votes already taken, are likely to prevail in this chamber.

I think that this Government should look for increase of revenues to the expanded commerce which the discovery of these g ld mines has created in the Pacific ocean.

A NTI-RREUMATIC AND OTHER FLANNELS.

We have now in store a complete stock of Flannels, comprising the best assortment we have ever offered, and many of them under the market price. We name in part:

4 pieces anti-rheumatic Welsh Flannels, very heavy and soft, cheap and desirable.

5 pieces Welsh Flannels, various qualities

20 do fine all Wool Flannels

10 do medium quality, some very wide

10 do all wool, good goods, at 25 cents

25 do red and yellow Flannels, all prices

5 do red twilled, very heavy

1 piece heavy grey twilled Flannels, for drawers

4 pieces heavy twilled country Flannels, milled on both sides, and very desirable for the winter

1 case brown Canton Flannels, at 124 cents

I case brown Canton Flannels, at 12; cents

1 case Yarn, comprising a general assortment of white, blue, grey, black, and red, all of the best make.

W. M. SHUSTER & CO. ALSO, oet 19-dtmif Corner 7th st. and Pa. avenue.

SCHOOL BOOKS of every description for sale by H. FARNHAM, corner of Pean, avenue and Eleventh st.

the North were influenced, in a high degree, by a repugnance to an extension of slavery and slave representation, while the Whigs of the South were animated by a patriotic desire to preserve harmony and concord between the different rections of our common country. Both were satisfied with the Union as it was. The whole Whig party aimed to avert the sectional controversies which were so clearly foreseen. But all our efforts were overpowered by the numerical force of our politi-

cal opponents.

Northern no less than Southern Democrats are respo Northern no less than Southern Democrats are responsible for the accession of all the territories which have proved a subject of discord and strife in and out of Congress. Pending the war with Mexico, and before any of these conquests were made, we firmly and repeatedly declared, to the Administration and the country, that if free territory were acquired slavery should not be extended over it by any act or assent of ours. These warnings were unheeded, and the territory was secured. Our representatives insisted on prohibiting the introduction of slavery while it remained in a Territorial condition. In this they were faithful to the sentiments of their constituents. If agitation arose, it was not of our seeking. To assume that our opposition to the expansion of slavery over a free country was an aggression upon the institutions of the Southern States or an invasion of their rights, under the constitution, is a position that cannot be sustained by fact or argument. It was an open question, to be decided upon its inherent merits, with single reference to the rights and the welfare of the governed.

I have, &c. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,

fare of the governed. The Whig party of the North has never attempted any The Whig party of the North has never attempted any encroachment upon the constitutional rights of the Southern members of the Confederacy. On the contrary, we have observed and respected them with sincere and honorable fidelity. Our Southern brethren are secure in the peaceful enjoyment of their institutions, and they may safely dismiss from their minds all apprehensions of injustice or assault from the Whigs of the free States upon interests which the constitution has left under the exclusive control of municipal legislation.

the control being the sum fined for a placer permit is all their operations, and to take not of all comparisons of the coverage of the coverag

slave trade in the District of Columbia. I hail this as a great measure of patriotism and humanity. It removes from the capital a traffic which shocked the sentiments of the people and brought reproach upon our national character.

I should be wanting in candor if I omitted to say that I deplored the passage of the fugitive slave law in its present form. Recognising, to the fullest extent, the constitutional obligation which it is intended to enforce, I regret the features of this bill, which are calculated not to arrest agitation, but to make it more intense and universal. It could not have been well considered, and needs essential modifications. The summary operation of its provisions conflicts with all our notions of personal right and security derived from the common law and recognised by every free constitution.

G. R. PORTER; Esq., Secretary to the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.

Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—The undersigned, a notary public and commissioner of deeds for the District of Columbia, will attend to the procuring for the soldiers of the war of 1812, as well as for the volutiers and illustration and Florida wars, the land warrants to which they are entitled under the late act of Congress, and disposing and locating the same. Terms modernate.

I can specially refer to W. Lenox Esq., Mayor; RICHARD WALLACE, U. S. Marshal; W. A. Bradley, City Postmaster; to the Cashiers and Presidents of our District Banks, and recognised by every free constitution.

SOCIALIST DOCTRINES REBUKED.

The following sensible remarks, although prompted by occurrences which took place in New York two months ago, are not less instructive now than they were then:

RED REPUBLICANIAN IN NEW YORK.—It is melancholy to see the delusions to which so many of the foreign Tailors and others are subject when they arrive on our shores, and even for some time after they arrive. Judging from the tone of the resolutions and speeches at the German seation of the article which we publish this morning, translated from the German paper, the "New Yorker Demokrat," these people feel themselves just as much oppressed and down-trodden in this free country as they did in Europe two or three years ago, when they raised the standard of rebellion against the Governments there existing. The trouble is that they mistake the very idea of liberty. There is no such liberty in the world as that which they seek after, and cannot be without begetting a more intolerable tyranny than ever diagraced the Czar or the Sultan. They declaim against our police as blood-thirsty and murder-loving, because, with the least violence which the case admits, they prevent these newly-arrived foreigners from entering the houses of their fellow-workmen and taking sway their work by force! The laws and authorities which restrain them from so doing they call tyranny and tyrants. Hence we see what they mean by liberty, viz: freedom to perpetrate the most grievous wrongs upon their neighbors and fellow-craftsmen, and upon whoever else may stand FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE dom to perpetrate the most grievous wrongs upon their neigh-bors and fellow-craftsmen, and upon whoever else may stand in their way. Had they, and those who acted with them in bors and fellow-crattemen, and upon whoever else may stand in their way. Had they, and those who acted with them in Europe, sought only for rational freedom, such as was consistent with the rights of others, they might have obtained it; for all Europe was ripe for revolt, and ready for any change which promised to better their condition. But just in proportion as these violent unreasonable men developed their doctrines and purposes, in the same proportion public sentiment pronounced against them, until at length the bright hopes of the morning were obscured by clouds, and finally sunk in a gloomy night. How could it be otherwise? Never, until the world has grown grey with age and crime, can such absurdities and such impicties as the Red Republicans promulgate be incorporated into any system of government; and when they are, that government and people will either go to destruction, or, after a brief experiment, struggle back into a condition of mutual restraint for the sake of mutual protection. The Red Republicans are fairly answerable to mankind for the failure, and worse than failure, of the European Revolution of 1848. Says the London Times:

"If there were either candor, penetration, or memory

The Real Republicane are fairly anneweable to mankind for the fairner, and worse than failure, of the European Revolution of 1848. Says the London Times:

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1849. The three were either candor, penetration, or memory above accordance to the control of the control spation until it is overdone, and then demand that laws of nature shall be reversed by order of the Government. If a particular branch of business is overdone, they understand that prices must fall as a matter of course; and a 'fall of prices for must fall as a matter of course; and a 'fall of prices far must fall as a matter of course; and a 'fall of prices far must fall as a matter of course; and a 'fall of prices far must fall as a matter of course; and a 'fall of prices far must fall as a matter of course; and a 'fall of prices for orders; they appeal to the public reason and sympath; and if they cannot gain their object in either of these ways, they conclude that their ourse is hopeless, and that an altempt at "revolution" would be still more so. The fire hundred thousand foreigners, recently arrived on our chores, would do well to remember that they never were so power-test, would be still more so. They have here very little material to work upon. The vast aggragues of the twenty-three millions of inhabitants of the United States are bound to the soil and to the laws both by interest and affection, and can no more be swerved from their duty that the sun from its course. The laws are as the people made them, and the people will cause them to be obeyed. We advise all nowly-arrived immigrants, and especially Red Republicants, to keep their "down-with-the-Government" notions to understand the principles of our free institutions; and let it console them that though their own lot in iffs may be a hard one, their children have a career opened before them which nothing can surpass.

And here we beg leave to read them a short lecture from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, which we trust they will doly ponder:

"For some years past most spopular writers have strongly and the proper of the strength of the proper of the result o cotton, having had many years' experience in the United States. These assure me, having demonstrated the fact by actual experiments, that cotton of as good quality as in the United States can be raised here, and in large quantities, if United States can be raised here, and in large quantities, it persons of sufficient pecuniary means will engage in cultivating it. Cotton in small quantities is now raised by the natives in the interior of Liberia; and, if encouraged and instructed a little as to the best mode of cultivating it, they may be induced to raise it in large quantities, indeed to almost any extent. I beg to assure your lordship that the expedition shall have every protection and facility in furtherance of its objects that this Government can possibly afford.

I have, &c. J. J. ROBERTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,

MANCHESTER, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

Sire: I have now to report the result of our examination of the samples of African cotton transmitted, by direction of the right honorable company, to this chamber for an opinion thereon. The quantity is too smell to permit the quality to be tested by actual working; and had the quantity been large enough for that purpose, another difficulty would have intervened in the cotton not having been separated from the seed, which it must of course be whenever it may be sent in a merchantable shape. This latter point is one of extreme importance to the cultivator of cotton, inasmuch as a difference of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the value will arise from the treatment which the cotton may receive in the separation of the fibres from the seed. With reference to the samples sent by their lordships, I am fortunately in a position to give a nearcr estimate of the market value of the cottons than I should have been under other circumstances. Had we been obliged to state our opinion from that which we have separated from the seed by hand, we might have gone somewhat a stray, because cotton pulled from the seed by hand will certainly show a more favorable staple than if passed through any cleaning machine. I had, however, heard of samples of African seed cotton having been sent to this town a short time ago, and been the means of having a portion thereof cleaned by a machine, of the merits of which I have a high opinion, whilst another portion was passed through a recently-invented machine which is now being made in Manchester. On an-And here we beg leave to read them a short lecture from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, which we trust they will duly ponder:

"For some years past most popular writers have strongly favored such views as tend to make the child of humble toil believe himself the accredited nursling of society, instead of a being commissioned by nature to take his place in the general scene of industry, and employ his own faculties, owing no man any thing but love. It will now be necessary to look the primary law of nature in the face, that he who will not work must want—a rule not at all interfering with the claim of humanity in favor of those unable to work, or who, in some particular exigency, cannot obtain employment, but which assuredly, in its general bearing, must be paramount to every other consideration. For what is the society which is looked to as that which must do for every body but only a cluster of persons who are obliged to work for every thing they possess? In what predicament would this society be if every unit composing it were, instead of working for himself, to expect that the rest should work for him? In that case it is easy to see that we should immediately be landed in all the practical difficulties of a vicious circle. A would be expecting B to help him, B would be looking to C, while C was sagin resting in expectation of aid from A and B. No one would be working, but all would be idle expectancy, and meanwhile starvation would be making its approaches.

"It is pure delusion to talk of property being saddled with any obligation, beyond what is imposed by humanity and expectation, beyond what is imposed by humanity and expectation, beyond what is imposed by humanity and expediency, to support the whole of those who may be or who may represent themselves as being in want, because property is open to every man, and is nothing but what may be saved by self-denial out of the aggregate results of industry. It is not apt to occur to those who allow themselves to look for or partake of the public beneficence, to w

THE COUNTRY YEAR-BOOK, or the Field, the Forest, and the Fireside, by William Howitt.

A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, by Edward Robinson, a new edition, revised and in great part e-written. History of Xerxes the Great, by Jacob Abbott, with en-

R. FARNHAM.

A TEACHER WANTED.—I wish to employ a A TEACHER WANTED.—I wish to employ a Teacher, competent and qualified to give instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and Mathematics, to take churge of a school for boys, in my family, for the year 1851. To one morally and intellectually qualified to establish a school of high grade, a liberal salary and a permanent situation will be given. A geotleman raised and educated at the South, who proposes to make teaching his profession, would be preferred. Address the subscriber, with testimonials as to character and qualifications, at Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, Virginia. JOHN RAVENSCROFT JONES.

(Richmond Whig & Enquirer—2aw4w)

COMMUNICATIONS. TAA

Mosers, Galus & Suaron : Permit me to tax your indulgence by a request to add a small addends to my article on the Nile. Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, as stated in Black's atlas, at ands at latitude 12° 30′ N., longitude 37° 55′ E. from London. The extreme source of the Nile, as deduced from the data stated in my article in the National Intelligencer of this morning, is very nearly south and one thousand miles distant from Gondar, and twelve hundred miles southwestward from Cape Guardafui. The utmost southern branch of the Ethiopies or Abyssician Niles as laid down as branch of the Ethiopian or Abyssinian Nile, as latil down on our maps, rises about three hundred miles southward of Gondar. Opening a compass to embrace nine hundred miles on Black's scale, and placing the pivot on Gondar, the moveable leg will reach the Dongs Mountains, and, sweeping around, passes near the now assumed source of the Bahr el Abiad, and thence along the coast of the Indian Ocean to Cape Guardafui. Then, contracting the compass to four hundred miles its sweep will reach nearly to the junction of the Abyssinia Nile with the Bahr el Abiad, and thence enclosing Abyss nia to the Straits of Babelmandel. These two curve line leave between them a circular zone sixteen hundred miles in length and five hundred in width, comprising between sever and eight hundred thousand square miles of land and a blank

To all the preceding there is still a beyond, and we hazard othing in stating that within this great UNKNOWN far above million of square miles are embraced. Who are the who are destined to dissipate this darkness? WILLIAM DARBY. OCTOBER 18, 1850.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY, No. I. BY JOSIAH WOLDBOOK.

No class of the community have an equal interest in geoogy with farmers. No science is so interesting to farmers as geology, in connexion with chemistry. The two sciences annot be separated and justice done to either. While the elements of our globe, especially of soils, require chemical tests to determine their character, these very elements are absolutely essential for experiments to determine the fundamental principles of chemistry. Oxygen, the most powerful chemical agent in creation, is also the most abundant

P. S. The attention of the people of the District of Columbia is respectfully invited to the fact that the people of Scotland, of the Presbyterian Church, are greatly benefited by access to the valuable libraries appended to each church, for the free use of each member. Will not the appendage of valuable libraries to each church in the District of Columbia be greatly beneficial to the members of said churches, and promote the establishment of such libraries in each church throughout the wide-spread Union?

J. L. S.

JONES practices in the different Courts of California, and will attend promptly to business forwarded to him. Address, at San Francisco, or letters sent to Senator BENTON, at Washington, will be forwarded. CREAT ELECTORAL BESSIAN STATE LOAN REAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

1 6,725,000 Dollars.—This Loan is guarantied by the
Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House
of Messrs. M. A. von Rothschild & Sons, in Frankfort on the
Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:
14 prizes of \$40,000 | 60 prizes of \$4,000
22 do. \$56,000 | 60 do. \$2,000
24 do. \$32,000 | 120 do. \$5,000
60 do. \$3,000 | 180 do. 1,000

The smallest prize is \$55.

The next drawing takes place irrevocably on the 1st of Deeember, 1850.

London.
P. S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be return to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares for the following D tribution will be forwarded.

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